The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

A JURYMAN'S STORY.

We had been out only twenty-four hours and stood eleven to one. The case was a very plain one—at least we eleven thought so.

A murder of peculiar atrocity had been committed, and though no eye witnessed the deed, circumstances pointed to the prisoner's guilt with unfailing certainty. The recusant juror had stood out from the first. He acknowledged the cogency of the proofs, confessed his inability to reconcile the facts with the defendant's innocence, and yet on every vote went steadily for acquittal. His conduct was inexplicable. It could not result from a lack of intelligence; for, while he spoke but little, his words were well chosen, and evinced a thorough understanding of the case.—Though still in the prime of manhood his locks were prematurely white, and his face wore a peculiarly sad and thoughtful expression. He might be one of those who entertained scruples as to the right of society to inflict the death penalty. But no, it was not that; for in reply to such a suggestion he frankly admitted that brutal men, like the violent brutes they resemble, must be controlled through fear, and that dread of death, the supreme terror, is in many cases the only adequate restraint.

At the prospect of another night of fruitless imprisonment, we began to grow impatient, and expostulated warmly at what seemed to be an unreasonable captiousness, and some not overkind remarks were indulged in as to the impropriety of trifling with an oath like that under which we were acting.

"And yet," the man answered, as though communicating with himself rather than repelling the imputation, "it is conscience that hinders my concurrence in a verdict approved by my judgment.'

"How can that be?" queried several at once.

"Conscience may not always dare to follow judgment."

"But here she can know no other guide."

"I would once have said the same."

"And what has changed your opinion?"

"Experience."

The speaker's manner was visibly agitated, and we waited in silence the explanation which he seemed ready to give.

Mastering his emotion, as if to answer our look of inquiry he continued:

"Twenty years ago I was young, beginning life. Few had brighter prospects, and none brighter hopes. An attachment dating from childhood ripened with its object. There had been no verbal declaration and acquaintance of love—no formal plighting of troth, but when I took my departure to seek a home in the distant West, it was a thing understood, that when I found it, and put it in order, *she* was to share it.

Life in the forest, though solitary, is not necessarily lonesome. The kind of society afforded by nature depends much upon one's self. As for me, I lived more in the future than in the present, and hope was an ever cheerful companion.

"At length the time came for making the final payment on the home which I had bought. It would henceforth be my own; and in a few months my simple dwelling, which I had spared no pains to render inviting, would be graced by its mistress."

"At the land office, which was some sixty miles off, I met my friend, George C. He, too, had come to seek his fortune in the West, and we were both delighted at the meeting. He had brought with him, he said, a sum of money which he desired to invest in land, on which it was his purpose to settle.

"I expressed a strong wish to have him for a neighbor, and gave him a cordial invitation to accompany me home, giving it as my belief that he could nowhere make a better selection than in that vicinity. He readily consented, and we set out together. We had not ridden many miles when George suddenly recollected a commission he had undertaken for a friend, which would require his attendance at a public land sale on the following day. Exacting a promise that he would not delay his visit longer than necessary, and having given minute directions as to the route, I continued on my way homeward while he turned back. I was about retiring to my bed on the night of my return, when a summons from without called me to the door. A stranger asked shelter for himself and his horse for the night. I invited him in.

"Though a stranger, his face seemed not unfamiliar. He was probably one of the men I had seen at the land-office, a place much frequented. Offering him a seat, I went to see to his horse. The poor animal, as well I could see by the starlight, seemed to have been hardly used. Its panting sides bore witness of much hard riding and a tremulous shrinking from the slightest touch, betokened recent fright.

"On re-entering the house I found the stranger was not there; his absence occasioned no surprise; he would doubtless return. It was a little singular, however, that he should have left his watch on the table.

"At the end of half an hour, my guest not returning, I went out again to the stable, thinking he might have found his way thither to give personal attention to the wants of his horse.

"Before going out, from mere force of habit—for we were as yet uninfested by thieves or policemen—I took the precaution of putting the stranger's watch in a drawer, in which I kept my valuables. I found the horse as I had left him, and gave him the food he was now sufficiently cooled to be allowed to eat, but his master was nowhere to be seen. As I approached the house, a crowd of men on horseback dashed up, and I was commanded in no gentle tones to 'stand.' In another moment I was in the clutches of those who claimed me as their prisoner.

"I was too much stupified at first to ask what it all meant. I did so at last, and then the explanation came, it was terrible! My friend, with whom I had so lately set out in company, had been murdered and robbed near the spot at which I, but I alone knew we had separated. I was the last person known to have been with him, and I was now arrested on suspicion of his murder.

"A search of the premises was immediately instituted. The watch was found in the drawer in which I had put it, and was identified as the property of the murdered man! His horse, too, was found in the stable, for the animal I had just put there was none other. I recognized him myself when I saw him in the light.

"What I said I know not. My confusion was taken as additional evidence of my guilt. And when at length, I did command language to give an intelligent statement it was received with sneers of incredulity. The mob spirit is inherent in man, at least in crowds of men. It may not always manifest itself in physical violence. It sometimes contents itself with lynching a *character*. But whatever its form it is always relentlessly cruel. As the proofs of my guilt one after another came to light low mutterings gradually grew into clamor for vengeance, and but for the firmness of one man—the officer who had me in charge—I would doubtless have paid the penalty of my supposed offence on the spot. It was not sympathy with me that actuated my protector. His heart was as hard as his office, but he represented the majesty of the law, and took a sort of grim pride in the position. As much under the glance of his eyes as before the muzzle of his pistol, the cowardly clamorers drew back. Perhaps they were not sufficiently numerous to feel the full effect of that mysterious reflex influence which makes a crowd of men so much worse, and at times so much better, than any of them singly.

* * * * * *

At the end of some months my trial came. It could have but one result. Circumstances too plainly declared my guilt, I alone knew they lied. The absence of the jury was very brief. To their verdict I paid but little heed. It was a single hideous word; but I had long anticipated it, and it made no impression. As little impression was made by the words of the judge which followed it, and his solemn invocation that God might have mercy upon me, which man was just to vouchsafe, sounded like the hollowest of hollow mockeries. It may be hard for the condemned criminal to meet death, it is still harder for him who is innocent. The one when the shock is over, acquiesces in his doom, and gives himself up to the reception of the heart of the world, but its rejection against man's injustice, can scarcely bring itself to ask pardon of God. I had gradually overcome this feeling, in spite of the good clergyman's irritating efforts, which were mainly directed towards extricating a confession, without which he assured me, he had no hope to offer.

On the morning of the day fixed for my execution, I felt measurably resigned. I had so long stood face to face with death, had so long accustomed myself to look upon it as a merely momentary pang—that my memory should be one day vindicated.

She for whom I had gone to prepare a home had already found one in Heaven. The tidings of my calamity had broken her heart. She alone of all the world had believed me innocent and she had died with a prayer upon her lips that the truth might yet be brought to light. All this I had heard and it soothed as with a sweet incense my troubled spirit. Death, however, unwelcome the shape, was now a portal beyond which I could see one angel waiting to receive me. I heard the sound of approaching footsteps, and nerved myself to meet the expected summons. The door of my cell opened, and the sheriff and his attendants entered. He held in his hands a paper. He began to read. The words "full and free pardon" were the first to strike my pre-occupied senses. They affected the bystanders more than myself. Yet so it was; I was pardoned for an offence I had never committed.

"The real culprit, none other, it is needless to say, that he who sought and abused my hospitality, had been mortally wounded in a recent affray in a distant city, but had lived long enough to make a disclosure, which had been laid before the Governor barely in time to save me from a shameful death, and condemn me to a cheerless and lurdensome life.

"This my experience. My judgment, as yours, in the case before us, leads to but one conclusion, that of the prisoner's guilt; but not less confiding and apparently unerring was the judgment that falsely pronounced my own."

We no longer importuned our fellow-juror, but patiently awaited our discharge on the ground of inability to agree, which came at last.

Exploring expeditions are wandering over the face of the earth and sea in every direction. Austrian, Swedish and Russian parties are equipped, and Captain Hall and Lieutenant Perry from America, are seeking the desolation, the north pole.—The Livingstone-Congo expedition, under Lieutenant Grandy is to follow the course of the Congo river in Africa, while Lieutenant Cameron and Sir Barle Frere will penetrate the interior from Zanzibar. Two expeditions go to Palestine—one from America, under Lieutenant Hever, and the other from England, under Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Grant Duff. The Daien Isthmus and that of Nicaraugua are to be crossed by Commanders Selfridge and Lull; the route between the Pacific coast and China and Japan is to be thoroughly explored; the English ship Calienger traverses in a four years' cruise four great oceans; the interior of Australia is being opened by adventurous men, and that of the United States is being accurately mapped out. There will be little of earth or sea unknoin a wnshort time.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Lucky Numbers.

There is a widely spread tendency to believe in lucky numbers. The mystical properties of numbers, and the doctrine of chance, have both something to do with this matter. Card players have a number of crochets of this kind—"luck under the deuce," bad luck under the nine of diamonds, an even number for the trump card. One theory says that even numbers are unlucky, because each can be divided into two, thereby denoting death and dissolution. One nation made the year consist of 359 days, so that it should *not* divide into twelve equal months. Some of the early Christians pronounced for odd numbers; because God is 1 in 3, and because He made holy the 7th day. The number 7 and its multiples were on other grounds made lucky; because a human being sheds his teeth at 7, becomes a youth at twice 7, a man at thrice 7, and reaches his grand climateric at nine times 7. In some parts of England, the house-wives put their hens on an odd number of eggs; because, with an even number they fear there would be no chicks.—The current year of our Lord is always a lucky number in the estimation of some persons. Addison said, in the *Spectator;* "I have been told of a certain zealous dissenter, who, being a great enemy to Popery, and believing that bad men are the most fortunate in the world, will lay two to one on the number 666 against any other number; because, says he, it is the number of the beast." This mystical number has played a great part in luck speculations. Some Apocalyptic interpreters will have it that 666 is the Pope himself; while, on the other hand, a Roman Catholic journalist has recently striven to show that if Bismark were spelled Bistmarck it would be exactly equivalent to 666.—Number 3 is greatly in favor for luck; schoolboys insist that the third time will be fair, or will result in success.—There is an old superstition or maxim, call it which we may, that three handfulls of sand on a dead body are as good as a funeral. The Romans had notions about the breadth of a camp fosse measuring an odd number of feet; the holding of markets at intervals of an odd number of days; the taking of the census at intervals of an odd number of years; the dining at a triclinium or three-sided table; the Graces being three, the Furies three, and the Muses seven. Greek cities had an odd number of gates. The French peasantry have a knack of making out lucky and unlucky years for great personages, by adding together the year of our Lord, the digits which compose that number, the age of the individual, and the number of years between his birth, marriage or some other notable event in his life—an elastic sort of process, which can be made to prove anything we wish.

The silly belief in lucky numbers has nowhere been carried to a more absurd extent than in reference to lottery tickets. The State openly and avowedly gave less than it received; the aggregate of prizes was far lower than the money paid by the public for tickets; and the profit was transferred to the pockets of the public. "We do not cheat you; you can buy tickets or not, as you please; and whatever prize you draw, we will honorably pay you the full amount; as to the blanks, you must of course take your chance, and must be prapared to expect that they are much more numerous than the prizes." Then why did the public rush to the lottery offices to buy tickets, knowing all the time that whatever the State might win by the system must necessarily be lost by the aggregate of ticket-buyers? Every buyer hoped that his particular ticket would be a lucky one, and would bring him some large sum. Every ticket was numbered; and he might indulge his own fancy in selecting a particular number.

As no one knew before hand which number would be successful, and as all had an equal chance of success, a reasonable man would just as willingly purchase one number as another. But lottery-ticket buyers were not reasonable; they were gamblers, although they did not say it, and perhaps did not even know it; and were tempted by what ever superstition clung to luck in numbers. The lottery contracters or lottery officers-keepers knew this well, and made their market out of it; each one claimed to have been particularly fortunate in the sale of tickets which had turned up prizes; and, on the principle *post hoc, propter hoc,* invited the public to believe that past good luck was an augury of future good luck at the same office. One of the firms, catching hold of an old woman named Goodluck, gave her £50 a year for the use her name as a nominal partner; and for many years the house of Goodluck & Co., took the lead. So large was the business done by some of these firms, that as much as £10,000 was on one occation given for the good-will of a lottery office.

In the reign of George I. the footman of a lady of quality dreamed that two particular numbers would turn up prizes; he bought these two tickets on the following day; but they both turned up blanks, and he put an end to his existence. In his trunk was found a memorandum to the effect that, when his riches came to him, he would marry Grace Farmer, that he would make her wait upon him, and that he would eat and drink all day long. Towards the end of the same reign, a mathematician, familiar with the theory of probabilities, demonstrated that in a particular year, the chances were 34,999 to 1 against a £5,000 prize; and 6 to 1 against obtaining any prize at all. But all such warnings were of of use. A banker's clerk was one day found raving mad in the street; he had bought a ticket bearing a favorite number, and was robbed of it; on the day of the drawing of the lottery that number came up a £30,000 prize, and grief and rage were too much for him.

The days of George III, were full of odd incidents about lucky number in the lottery. One Mr. Barnes, a grocer, bought four consecutive numbers; fearing that this would be anlucky, he exchanged one of them; but by an annoying freak of fortune, the rejected number turned up a £20,000 prize, which fell to the lo of one Captain Young.—About a fortnight before the drawing of one of the lotteries, three friends determined to buy a ticket among them; but not being able to agree upon the number to be selected, they requested a little girl to decide for them. She fixed upon No. 10,000. They did not like it, thinking the number too obvious, not sufficiently mysterious. She refused to amend her choice, declaring her conviction that the nunber would prove a lucky one. Whereupon, setting her down as a silly goose, they bought another ticket; but No. 10,000, as it happened, *did* turn up a prize of £20,000.

An odd incident was connected with a lottery ticket early in the present century. Baron D'Aguilar was requested by a friend to purchase for him No. 14,068, which he felt certain would prove a lucky one. The Baron could not fulfil the commission, for he found that this particular number was already sold. The number came up a prize of £20,000. So far there was vexation for Baron D'Agrilar's friend. On the other hand, the lucky winner, (a draper in Cornhill,) remained a long time without his money, owing to a blunder of his own; he had bought ten tickets, and had entered their numbers in a note book as a memorandum; but he wrote 14,668 instead of 14,068, and remained long ignorant of the fact that that ticket had proved a lucky one.

The owner of White Conduit House, some sixty or seventy years ago, lost his all by lotteries, and became impoverished. Meeting a friend one day, he said he had a presentiment that a particular number would be a great prize; money was lent to him to buy; it came up a prize; he squandered the treasure and died a beggar. A man, and his cousin, a married woman, clubbed their small means to buy a sixteenth of a lottery ticket; she went to the office to buy it taking with her a little girl; the girl being asked to select the number, fixed upon 23,824; she could give no particular reason, but adhered to her choice, declaring that the number would be a lucky one. It came up a prize of £10,000; the man went and received the due aliquot part, £625. Having some peculiar notions about the property or non-property of married women, he pocketed all the money; but the law afterwards compelled him to share it with her. Charles Lamb tells a story of a gentleman who had purchased No. 1,069; passing a lottery office he saw a placard announcing that that number had come up a £20,000 prize; he walked round St. Paul's to cool his agitation before entering the office; on going back again, he found that he had mistaken 10,069 for 1,069.

The law had frequently to decide cases about lucky numbers. A lady (just before the abolition of lotteries id 1826) wished to purchase the number of the year in which she was born, 1792; finding this was sold, she bought one differing from it 0 only, namely; 17,092. She was in the hall when, as she declared, No. 17,092 was audibly announceed as a £30,000 prize; and she brought an action for the money; but it was proved that her ears of her imagination must have deceived her. In another case, one Mr. M'Kellar owed some kindness to his friend, Mr. Bellamy. He bought a quarter of a ticket, and said that Bellamy should half the proceeds, if it over but both were blanks. Bellamy's daughter then dreamed that No. 5 would be a £20,000 prize; this number was not to be had; but "Something told Bellmany to multiply his daughter's number by itself, and add 2 to it." This made 27. No. 27 was bought, and it was drawn a £20,000 prize. M'Kellar declared that he had not repeated his promise after the second failure, and a lawsuit was maintained to decide this point. Bellamy also claimed an additional percentage "for the ingenuity of his guess about No. 27,"—*Every Saturday.*

The Triumphs of Labor.

If we would have anything in this world, and have it retain its genuine flavor, we must labor for it. Labor is the great health-producer and foundation of happiness, inasmuch as it keeps us active, and gives a genuine zest to what we obtain. Labor also conquers all things. Everything that we do has to have a certain amount of labor expended on it, to bring it to a state of perfection. However difficult it may appear, however impossible it may seem to be, remember if you attack it with energy, and labor with all your might, your efforts will be crowned with success. Inventive man, by the aid and application of labor, wins for himself a name that will always be honored, respected and remembered by his fellow citizens. And no excellence is obtained without labor. Few who are conversant with the world have failed to discover that in the race of life, men of moderate means and attainments frequently outstrip competitors endowed equality by the smiles of fortune and the gifts of genius. Difference of talent will not solve it: for that difference is very often found in favor of the disappointed candidate. How often do we see issuing from the walls of the same college, nay, sometimes from the bosom of the same family, two young men, one of whom shall be admitted to be a genius of high order, the other scarcely above mediocrity; yet you shall see one sinking and perishing in poverty, obscurity, and wretchedness, while the other toiling up the hill of life, gaining steadiness at every step, and mounting at last to distinction, an ornament to society, and a blessing to his country. Now whose work is this? Manifestly our own. We are the architects of our own fortunes. Every one has the power of making himself respected, if he will but go to work and try to win a position worthy of commendation. For it is only those who work that win. Therefore, in our journey through life, should obstacles arise to obstruct our progress, let us remember that labors conquers all things.

Cements—Cement for China, &c., which Stands Fire and Water.—With a small camel's-hair brush, rub the broken edges with a little oil-varnish.

If neatly put together, the fracture will hardly be perceptible, and when thoroughly dry, will stand both fire and water.

'I allus wear buckskin mits,' observed an aged denizen of 'Short Woods,' as he was trying on a pair in a store, yesterday. 'They is as comfortable like as enny to hand, and save botherin' with a hand'-kerchie'f.'

DOUBLE OFFICE HOLDING.

An Explanatory Order from the State Department.

An order dated January 28th, has been promulgated by the State Department, explanatory of the President's recent order prohibiting the holding of State offices by Federal office-holders. We quote as much as is of interest to this section:

It has been asked whether the order prohibits a Federal officer from holding also the office of an alderman or a Common Councilman in a city or of a town, councilman of a town or village, or of appointments under city, town, or village governments. By some it has been suggested that there may be a distinction made in case the office be with or without salary or compensation.

The city or town officers of the description referred to, by whatever names they may be locally known, whether held by election or by appointment, and whether with or without compensation, are of a class which the Executive order [illegible] not to be held by persons holding [illegible] office.

It has been asked [illegible] prohibits Federal [illegible] mittees, [illegible] masonary insti[illegible]corporated or established, or sustai[illegible] State or municipal authority. Po[illegible]n and service on such boards or committees and professorships in religious colleges are not regarded as offices within the contemplation of the Executive order, but as employments or service in which all good citizens may be engaged in with incompatibility, and in many cases without necessary interference with any position which they may hold under the Federal Government.

Officers of the Federal Government may therefore engage in such service, provided the attention required by such employment does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of their office under the Federal government. The head of the department under whom the Federal office is held, will, in all cases be the sole judge whether or not the employment does thus interfere.

Unpaid service in local or municipal fire departments is not regarded as an office within the intent of the Executive order, and may be performed by Federal officers provided it does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of the Federal office, of which the head of the department under which the office is held will in each case be the judge.

Employment by the day as mechanics or laborers in the armories, arsenals, navy yards, etc., does nos constitute an office of any kind, and those thus employed are not within the contemplation of the Executive order.

Facts and Statistics.

There are twenty-two States which produce leaf tobacco. Not having [illegible] give some of the statistics of the crop of the previous year. These twenty-two States for the year 1871 produced 263,196,100 pounds of leaf tobacco, worth $25,901,421. The average yield per acre was 750 pounds and the average price per pound for which it sold was 9 cents.

The State of Connecticut realized $425 per acre and the State of Illinois $48,24, which are the maximum and minimum States.

For the same year the aggregate yield of the States of Virginia and North Carolina was 48,394,000 lbs., worth $5,232,272, average price per pound, 10½ cents. By reference to the annual report of the President of the Danville Tobacco Association it will appear that there was sold in that city the corresponding year 13,191,406 pounds for $1,648,825.75; thus it will be seen that there was sold in the city of Danville over one-fourth of the aggregate crops of both these States, at an average price of 12½ cents per pound, or $2.00 per 100 pounds above the general average throughout these States.

Ladies Paste it up in Your Homes.

Look here. There are your families suffering for bread. There are your children half clothed and no shoes to their feet. And you say you are too poor, that you can't help it, you can't get pay enough for your work, and you cut off a quid of tobacco, or fill up your old cob pipe, while you complain. And you, my rich Mister, you who can't give so much to the poor around your door, you who saith to your wife, she is too extravagant, or can't help towards building that school house because your business is so embarrassed, how much is your cigar and tobacco bill! Just both classes of you read these statistics, and think, men, think of it. The amount of money expended in the United States in 1871 for tobacco was the enormous sum of $350,000,000. Amount expended for bread was $200,000,000. Amount expended for spirituous liquors was $1,573,491,856 (good gracious! how many little orphans and poor women were drowned in that!) Aggregate spent for tobacco and liquors was $1,903,491,856. Amount expended in excess of what was spent for the staff of life $1,703,491,856. Is it any wonder we have Insane Asylums, Alms Houses, Prisons, Orphans and Widows homeless, houseless and pennyless? Enough to board and clothe every orphan in America.—*Raleigh Era.*

Could the entire crop of cotton be converted into yarns at the South, and shipped abroad in that form, it would add one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually to the wealth of this portion of the United States. Foreign mills would adapt their machinery to working up yarns instead of the raw cotton. If but one quarter of the crop could be thus converted it would be a great blessing to this country, and enable numbers of women and children who are now dependent on others to support themselves.—*Savannah News.*

Three soldiers belonging to the garrison at Charlotte have died within two weeks.

Iredell county bonds sold in Charlotte a few days ago bringing 80 cts in the dollar.

Agricultural.

Helps to Enrich the Soil without Manure.

A student once asked a great artist by what wonderful process he mixed his colors?

"I mix them with my brains, sir," was the reply.

This suggests to us that the farmer may mix his soils with his brains to very great advantage. The first point we would urge is that every farmer accumulate and use on his soil all the manure he can, and when this is done to consider the suggestions made below to increase their fertility in some other way. And first, the influence of mechanical means:

There are often remarkable natural laws in husbandry, which sometimes border upon the marvelous. "The spade, which breaks, turns, and mixes the soil, makes a field much more fruitful than the plough, which breaks, turns and displaces the earth without mixing it. The effect of both is increased by the harrow and the roller, so [illegible] add no nutritive qualities to it by so doing, and nothing can be more certain than that the mechanical operations of agriculture do add to the score of nutritive substances in a field, but that they act beneficially by preparing the existing nutriment for the support of the future crop.

Baron Liebig states that "nitrate of soda, (salt-petre) salts of ammonia, humus, (decayed vegetable matter of any kind) and lime, besides the action peculiar to their elements, perform also a kind of digestive function" in the soil, comparable to that of the stomach in animals.

These substances act beneficially upon those soils only in which there is a defect, *not in the quantity*, be it observed, but in the form and condition of the nutritive element; and they may be permanently replaced in their action by an exceedingly fine pulverization of the soil.

Our best course, then, consists in observing the means which must be applied to make the nutritive elements in our fields effective. We must take the greatest care that the physical condition of the earth be such as to permit the smallest roots to reach those places where nutriment may be found.

When we have done this, we shall find that a comparatively poor, but well-tilled soil, may yield better harvests than some which are called rich ones. That is, land containing more of the elements of fertility, but which are not diffused through its masses.—*New England Farmer.*

Seeding Down Grasses.

Mr. Chas. L. Flint, the well-known write [illegible] seeding alone, asserts: 1. That early fall seeding without grain should be adopted in preference to spring seeding. 2. That as a general rule it is poor economy to take any grain crop either with or immediately proceeding the grass being the ultimate and paying crop it is bad practice to reduce the land by the draft which a grain crop makes upon it. 3. That, whenever, from any local reason, it is more economical to sow the grain alone in the spring, and plow up the stubble and sow the grass seed alone in the early fall. 4. That in cases where it seems desirable to sow grass in the spring it is best to sow it alone, and let it take its chances, without compelling it to struggle for its existence under the disadvantages of a grain or any other crop. 5. That in seeding down in August or early in August or in September, we are following nature as to time, and that unless the ground is already rich and in high condition, it is necessary to give the seed the benefit of an application of manure on or near the surface to which the seed is applied. 6. That in the selection of seeds for mowing lots and hay, we should choose varieties to mix that blossom at or near the same time, and not mix very early and very late varieties together.

Sound Ideas of Farming.

The following views on farming were thrown out by Mr. Greeley in his speech at Baltimore, and they so entirely cover the ground of successful culture that we give them a place for the benefit of our readers.

1. That the area under cultivation should be within the limits of the capital and labor employed; or, in other words, that on mpoverished sods no one should cultivate more land than he can enrich with manure and fertilizers, be it one or twenty.

2. That there should be a law compelling every man to prevent his stock from depredating on his neighbor's fields.

3. That green soil is more economical than loose pasturing.

4. That deep tillage is essential to good farming.

5 That the muck heap is the farmer's bank, and that everything should be added to it that will enlarge it, and increase at the same time its fertilizing powers.

6. That no farmer or planter should depend upon one staple alone, but should seek to secure himself against serious loss in bad seasons by diversity of products.

Well-posted judges astimate the tobacco crop of Missouri this year at 30,000 hogsheads. Last year it reached 18,000 hogsheads. The liberal premiums offered by the tobacco associations have done much to stimulate planters to increase their acreage of tobacco, as well as to induce new men to engage in its production.

A good story is told of a Glascow merchant who, on his death bed, sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman: "Do you think, if I were to leave £10,000 to the Free Kirk, that my soul would be saved?" 'Well', answeree the cautious minister, "I could'nt just promise you that, but, at all events, it,s an experimene well worth trying."

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

Dogs vs. Sheep.

We believe we cannot fill a little space this week better than to offer some more good, sound advice, which we fear, however, will not be heeded as is too often the case. The subject of legislation against dogs in favor of sheep, and kindred subjects, have been brought to the notice of our law-makers frequently, years ago, but, it appears they have had *more important* business, generally, to attend to, of a purely local character, such as forming new counties, changing the time of holding courts, relieving delinquent Sheriffs, &c., when a little legislation in the proper direction, occupying only a few hours, might have been of incalculable benefit to the public.

We copy the following from the Greensboro *Patriot*:

"Among the industries of North Carolina there are few that would yield more profit, in proportion to the amount of capital invested in it, than the raising of sheep. Our climate, we know, is especially adapted to them, and if they can be successfully raised in the Northern and Western States, with such uncertain seasons and long, destructive, rigorous winters, and cold, wet springs, they could be made doubly profitable here, where the climate is mild, the seasons regular, and the [illegible] fertile enough to supply pastur[illegible] food for countless numbers of the[illegible]

But heretofore the efforts of [illegible] ers have been vain, because of the number of ravenous curs that roam about and prey upon the flocks. It has been impossible to have statutes enacted to protect this valuable property. For some reason, our Legislators are tender on the dog question, and decline saying that a man who don't own and don't want to own a sheep may keep as many mangy curs as he chooses, and feed them on his neighbor's mutton. There are barkers enough within a radius of two miles of Greensboro to devour all the sheep in the county in one month, or less time, and not work hard either, if they had a fair show. And eight out of ten of them ain't worth powder enough to blow them to pieces.

This evil might be at least partially remedied if an act could be got through the Legislature, authorizing the people of a county, either by a direct vote or through their Commissioners, to levy a tax on dogs, or adopt such measures in regard to them as would afford protection to the sheep-raiser and enable him to pursue his avocation with some hope of success. We know that an act of this sort would meet with almost universal endorsement in this county, and we are certain it would in many other counties of the State. And it would not affect those counties where they do not care to raise sheep but where they do go heavily into the dog business. Thin out the dogs and in a little while a thousand sheep will be grazing on the hill-sides to the one we see now."

We commend this subject to the attention of our representatives and ask them to think upon it. In doing so we express the wishes of many farmers who have spoken to us upon the subject.

Permit us, in connection, to add the following, from the Journal of Industry:

Increase of Sheep.—Every farmer's boy should learn the great natural law that governs the increase of sheep. Five years ago, so says the *Western Rural*, a lady down in Delaware sent to her little grandson in Illinois, $5 to invest in sheep. His father bought him one ewe for $4, leaving him a cash capital of $1. In due time there was a pair of lambs. They did well, and in the Spring following there was another lamb. In the fall a butcher traded five ewes for his little flock. Those five ewes each had twins. He sold the ram lambs for $5 each, and kept the ewes. His clip last May was 108 pounds, which he sold for 50 cents per pound, making $54. He has sold now over $120 worth of wool and sheep, and has 22 sheep on hand. A young man, who will start with a few good sheep and as they increase, buy land at a reasonable price, on which to raise all the grass possible, and some turnips to keep his flocks, may in fifty years be worth from one hundred thousand to a million dollars.

Wool is always in demand, and the Messrs. Fries, of this place, we have no doubt, would purchase all the wool in Forsyth and neighboring counties, at fair prices. While sheep are always valuable, dogs are generally worthless consumers, producing nothing, and a dead expense.

$8 Dollars.—Guilford County pays eight dollars per month for boarding prisoners in jail, while, we learn, this county pays fifteen dollars. Why is this? Our County Commissioners should examine into the matter.

We have high taxes in Forsyth, and we hope our Commissioners will try to find out where the money goes, as we are informed that the county debt is increasing. Our Commissioners should introduce retrenchment and reform as much as possible.

The steamboat Henry A. Jones, from Houston to Galveston, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th, 15 miles above Red Fish Bar. Twenty-one lives were lost and 442 bales of cotton.

Snow.—Six and eight inch snows North and West on the 13th. Snow fell here on the same day, but owing to the saturated state of the ground, vanished as it fell.

Pub. Doc.—We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Leach for valuable public documents.

Railroad Jollification.—On the 13th there was an immense turn out of the populace of Richmond to witness the demonstration in honor of the arrival of the first through freight train from the Ohio river over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

A long procession was formed and marched to the depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, when soon after their arrival the expected train hove in sight, and was saluted by two batteries of artillery stationed on neighboring hills, each firing one hundred rounds. Several of the church bells rang out their joyous peals while the steam whistles of the engines of the fire department kept up a continuous blowing. Speeches were made by a number of prominent persons.

☞ It is stated that certain bankers in New York, who are large holders of bonds issued by the carpet bag governments in the South, have now lobby agents in Washington to quietly broach the project to Congressmen of assuming the payment of the State debts by the Federal government. The Raleigh *Sentinel* says, it will take $150,000,000 to pay the debts, and comments thus:

"Yes, Wall street has played a big hand in robbing the South under the blessed name of reconstruction. Wall street holds the Littlefield-Swepson bonds of North Carolina. Wall Street holds the Bullock bonds of Georgia. Wall Street holds the Littlefield-Reid bonds of Florida.

"Assuming the payment of the State debts by the Federal government is nothing more nor less than rewarding the Wall street sharpers for having robbed the South.

"Let the pious North hold off and pay the debts of North Carolina when they are asked to do so."

The Usury Law.

The usury question has been before our Legislature, but, we believe so far a majority of the body preferred to take no responsibility of a change for the better or worse, and so let the law remain as it is. Perhaps it is wise so to do, perhaps otherwise. We will let our readers see what a most excellent leading paper in Virginia, the Richmond *Dispatch* says upon the subject:

Usury in Georgia.

We gave the information Saturday by [illegible] that the Georgia Legislature [illegible] usury laws. This is [illegible] example [illegible] South worthy of their acceptance. What right is there lodged with the Legislature to fix the rate, at which a man shall lend his money any more than it has to fix the price of the farmer's corn, and wheat, and bacon, and anything that is his? Not a particle. The law of Leviticus, which was the real code in the premises for Israelites, put no restriction upon the rate of interest, except that an Israelite was enjoined not to charge interest for money loaned to a brother who was in poor and necessitous circumstances. But the owner of corn and any other necessary of life was equally commanded not to charge any price above the cost of those necessaries to the poor brother.

It is said certain persons can't pay above six per cent. Well, shall the owner of money be compelled to loan his money at six when he can get eight or ten? So, also, if a man says he can only pay seventy-five cents per bushel for corn when it brings in the market $1 per bushel, shall the man who has the corn be compelled to sell at seventy-five cents? Corn and money cost labor, and shall one be put under restraint as to the gains it may bring and the other not?

Georgia has done right. Virginia will compare badly with that State, so much her junior, if she continues the folly of attempting to regulate the prices of money and not the prices of the necessaries of life.

Spain.—In another column will be found an article relative to affairs in spain.

It appears that the Spanish Republic has been fully organized. The election of officers by the Cortes has taken place.

It is stated that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spanish affairs and push his claim for the crown.

The regular troops of Spain are divided regarding the form of government. It is stated that the cavalry, with Asturias. Isabella's son for King. The infantry favor a republic.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the republic of Spain.

The establishment of a Republic was celebrated in Paris last week by a general illumination. The streets were crowded with people, but there was no disorder.

Dispatches from the Provinces report that tranquility continues everywhere, excepting in the district disturbed by the Carlists.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of the Church and State and the appointment of Judges for life.

General Ceballos has issued his expected proclamation enjoining obedience to the Government proclaimed by the Cortes. The proclamation concludes with the publication of the names of the new Government of Spain, and a telegram from the minister of the colonies.

Important Bankrupt Decision.

The Greensboro North State says: "Hon. Robt. P. Dick, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, has delivered an opinion in the matter of E. A Vogler and A. F. Pfohl, bankrupts, in which he holds that the Homestead and Personal property Exemptions provided for in Art. X of the Constitution of North Carolina, are good as against pre-existing as well as subsequently contracted debts, and must be allowed in the courts of bankruptcy by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 8th, 1872, amending the Bankrupt Law. The decision in the case of Hill *vs.* Kessler by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, is considered and fully sustained.

Homesteads already allotted where there is no fraud, are to be recognized and allowed in bankruptcy. Where they have not been set apart previous to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, the allotment will be made by the assignee under the directions of the Court.

Where the land and personal property have been sold and the fund is undistributed, $1,000 in money out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the land will be allowed in lieu of the homestead, and the value of the reversionary interest to creditors will be ascertained and adjusted by the Court. The $500 in money arising from the sale of the personal property will be allowed as personal property exemption.

Capt. James R. Thigpen, of Edgecombe, recently sold three acres of his Penny Hill farm for $100 dollars per acre.

At a sale of lots in the old Fair Ground, Raleigh, eight of the forty-three lots, 52x210

Mrs. Camden F. McRae, niece of Hon. W. H. Battle, is dead.

Capt. John C. Brain proposes starting an ice manufactory at Charlotte, and guarantees ice at one cent per pound.

North Carolina Legislature.

Senate.—Tuesday, 11th.—Several amendments to Code of Civil Procedure were adversely reported by the Judiciary Committee. The School bill under consideration and passed 2nd reading without a dissenting voice. Constitutional amendments under consideration, and the following clauses passed third reading.

The bill to amend so as to abolish the code commission, by a vote of 37 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill to amend by abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction passed by a vote of 37 to 7—Eppes, col., McCabe, Hill, Hollowman, Hyman, col., and Smith voting in the negative.

The bill to amend the constitution in regard to exemptions—making the provision to apply to all descriptions of property, passed its 3rd reading by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Hollowman, Hyman, col., McCabe and Smith voting in the negative.

The following clauses passed 2nd reading.

The bill to amend the constitution by striking out the provision in regard to the taking of the census passed its second reading by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Hollowman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill in regard to holding offices under the State and Federal governments, at the same time, passed its second reading by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Hollowman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill to amend the provision in regard to the public charities, requiriug persons in the Insane Asylum, worth over the homestead exemption to pay expenses, passed by a vote of 37 to 6—Eppes, col., Hill, Holloman, Hyman, col., McCabe and Troy voting in the negative.

The bill to amend so as to provide for biennial sessions of the General Assembly instead of annual sessions passed by a vote of 38 to 5—Eppes, col., Hill, Hollowman, Hyman, col., and McCabe voting in the negative.

The bill concerning the amendment in regard to the Judiciary was informally passed over.

The bill to amend by limiting the term of office of the Governor and other State officers to two years failed. The vote was, aye 30, no 13—Cramer, Eppes, col., Harris, col., Hill, Holloman, Humphrey, Hayman, col., Long, McCabe, McCotter, Respess, Smith and Walker voting in the negative.

The bill to amend by substituting "precincts" for "townships" also failed by a vote of 29 to 12—Cramer, Eppes, col., Harris, Hill. Holloman, Hayman, col., Long, McCabe McCotter, Respass, Smith and Walker voting in the negative.

The bill to amend by fixing the pay of members at $300 per session and 10 cents mileage received 33 votes in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

President Brogden ruled the bill lost for want of the constitutional majority. [The number of Senators under the constitution is fifty. Mr. Stilley, the Senator from Beaufort having resigned, and his place not having been filled by an election, it was contended that the Senate now consisted of but 49 members, and that therefore thirty-three, being two-thirds of that number, was the requisite majority.]

Mr. Flemming appealed from the decision of the chair to settle the matter.

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 34 to 8.

Mr. Humphrey then moved to reconsider the vote by which this bill was lost and the further consideration of the matter was postponed till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Bill passed fully exhonorating Patrick McGowan from charges preferred against him, and concurring in contract continuing him in office. Bill making it a misdemeanor to fail to list poll tax was tabled.

House.—Patrick McGowan exonerated, and continued in office.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the rules suspended and the bill introduced by Mr. Badger, House bill No. 428 to be entitled an act to secure a proper accountability by the officers of the State, was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

Business mostly of a private nature.

Senate—Wednesday 12th.—Resolution passed 2nd reading unanimously, authorizing the Governor and Treasurer, in the name of the State to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the District Court at Asheville, which decision establishes the validity of the mortgage bonds held by Henry Clews and other, *alias* Southern Security Company, *alias* Pennsylvania Central, *alias* the N. C. Railroad ring.

Mr. Waring, a report from the select committee on the Penitentiary. The report was upon motion of Mr. Troy, transmitted to the House of Representatives with a proposition to print. It fixes the responsibility of the "late unpleasantness" between the Directors and the Governor, upon his Excellency's exacting and scrupulous application of the rules of official etiquette as to his intercourse with the Directors, not heretofore insisted upon by him in his official relations with the other State institutions.

The Constitutional amendments which were noticed on Tuesday as having passed 2nd reading, passed 3rd reading.

The amendment relative to the judiciary which provides for the reduction of the number of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine, and of the Supreme Court, after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, from five to three, and makes provision in regard to inferior courts, failed to pass by the requisite vote—yeas 30, nays 12.

The amendment abolishing county commissioners and conferring upon the Legislature power to provide for other county governments failed to pass—yeas 30, nays 13.

Interest Bill postponed to Thursday. Pending discussion of Free School Bill, Senate adjourned.

House.—Machinery bill, carrying into effect Revenue bill, discussed and passed 3d reading. Revenue Bill taken up and postponed to Friday. Lien Law passed. Bill permitting Commissioners of Yadkin County, to levy special tax passed 3d reading.

On motion of Mr. Craige, House bill for the better government of the town of Salisbury was taken up and the substitute recommended by the judiciary committee was adopted, and passed second and third readings. [This bill provides for special courts in cities and towns which will be presided over by the Mayor or the chief officer for the trial of misdemeanors, and the Mayor or chief officer is invested with all the powers of justices of the peace.]

Senate bill defining the powers and duties of county surveyor, passed second and third readings.

Senate.—Thursday 13.—The appeal against sale of Western N. C. Railroad, passed unanimously. Raban Gap Railroad bill passed 2nd reading. Pending discussion of School Bill, Senate adjourned.

House.—Usury bill tabled.

Mr. Badger introduced a joint resolution appointing a committee of five—three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to examine into the business before the General Assembly and report a day of adjournment. Adopted.

Several sections of Constitutional amendment bill passed 1st reading.

Senate.—Friday, 14.—School bill passed, varying but little from clauses published last week. Raban Gap Railroad bill passed 3rd reading.

House.—Nothing of importance.

Senate.—Saturday, 15th.—Incorporation of Bank of Fayetteville passed.

The House resolution, appropriating $45,000 for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, to be paid in quarterly instalments, in advance, and providing that $5,000 of said sum, or such sum as may be necessary, be used for needful repairs, to pay deficit on last year's appropriation, &c., passed its several readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Price presented a memorial of citizens of Davidson county in reference to the sale of certain real estate in the town of Lexington. Referred.

House.—Original Bill relating to sale of Western N. C. R. R. passed 3rd reading. Revenue Bill passed 2nd reading.

On motion of Mr. Whitmire, House bill 443 to protect cattle from distemper, and other infectious diseases, was read, passed its second and third readings.

In Senate, on the 16th, the incorporation of the Carolina Central Railroad Company passed third reading.

The bill to provide for the biennial election of officers of the General Assembly, to define their duties and fix their pay, passed second reading, and further consideration postponed till next day.

A bill to be entitled an Act declaring what portion of the debt of North Carolina is valid, and to pay off the same, was introduced, ordered to be printed and made special order for Thursday.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to insure the completion of the Western (Coalfields) Railroad which was referred.

In the House, by general consent, Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution to encourage immigration. This has something like the proper ring.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the school bill with amendments adopted by the Senate. The consideration of these amendments was postponed by the House until Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

An act to alter the Constitution in relation to the public debt passed its several readings by the necessary two-thirds.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special telegrams to the Dispatch.]

Washington, Febuary 14, 1873.

Utah Matters.

The Utah matters are to be brought to an issue. The President to-day sent a message to Congress calling attention to the state of affairs existing there, and requesting the immediate attention of Congress thereon. He recommends that the power of selecting the jurors be taken away from the Mormon authorities, as it has been found useless to attempt, under the present system, to convict persons guilty of violations of the laws where it is against the interests or wishes of the Mormon leaders to have such convictions. He advises that the Federal courts should have the selections of the jurors; that the United States attorney should prosecute all criminal cases, both Federal and Territorial, and the United States marshal serve and execute all processes; that the probate courts should be restrained to matters properly belonging to these courts heretofore. These courts, which are Mormon county courts, have claimed and exercised the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts, and have, when they saw fit, even set aside the mandates of the Federal courts and liberated prisoners confined by their order.

Should the law be passed in accordance with the recommendation it will enable, it is claimed, the United States district judges to punish parties guilty of polygamy and to bring to justice the perpetrators of the numerous assassinations in that Territory.

The feeling in both Houses is strongly in favor of the measure, and it is said a bill of the nature requested will pass both Houses by a three-fourths vote.

Delegate Merril, of Idaho, who is Democratic in politics, urges it on his party friends as a matter which, from personal knowledge, he deems as a necessity for the proper protection of citizens other than Mormons residing in Utah. Voorhees is also strongly on the same side.

It is conceded that this will end Brigham's rule. The President will back the courts, if necessary, with the whole power of the Government. He is very determined in the matter.

In Senate, on the 13th, Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, Senate bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Washington city through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, with a branch road from any point on the main line in Indiana to Chicago, extending to the company, for these purposes, all the powers enumerated in its charter from the State of Virginia.

The bill restoring pensions to soldiers of 1812 who participated in the rebellion passed.

In Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Cole, from the committee on appropriations, reported the post-office appropriations, with amendments among which are the following: Prohibiting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever, not excepting newspaper exchanges, &c.

In the House, Mr. Wilkes, of Vermont, asked unanimous consent to offer a joint resolution congratulating the people of Spain upon the establishment of a republican government in that country.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts.—"I object to that; I object to that! It is a proposition to approve of slavery in the Colonies of Spain!"

Mr. Summer is the oldest Senator in continuous service, having entered the Senate for the first time in 1851 as the Successor of Daniel Webster. Mr. Cameron is the oldest in years. He will be eighty years old if he lives until his term expires in 1879.

General News.

Georgia.—In the Legislature of this State, all usury laws have been repealed, and capital invested in cotton and woolen are exempt from taxation for ten years; iron furnaces and manufactures of iron is also exempt for the same period. This has become the settled policy of the State, and companies are now being organized under the general public law exempting them from taxation. This will stimulate manufactures in Georgia, as the State offers every inducement to capital to seek investment in developing the manufactures and the coal and iron interest of the State.

The State debt of Texas, as appears from the Governor's message, is $1,668,998, which he says could be paid off in one year by a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the value of the property of the State. This amounts to $220,290,524, according to an assessment carelessly made, and is, of course, much underated. $1,222,221 was spent last year for educational purposes, and 127,672 children attended the schools; 91,000 emigrants arrived in the State in 1872, and since 1871 five hundred and sixty-seven miles of railroad have been built.

The Stokes Case.—Judge Davis has granted a stay of proceedings in the Stokes case. The action of the Judge in so doing causes considerable comment.

The text of Judge Davis's decision granting a writ of error and stay in the case of Stokes says that the exceptions were of such grave importance, and there being doubt as to the correctness of one portion of the charge to the jury, it became his duty to give the prisoner an opportunity to present them to a higher court. The case will now go to a full bench for a hearing. This will probably involve a delay of a couple months. The news had a cheering effect on Stokes.

Negroes Emigrating.—A remarkable movement is taking place among the Georgia negroes. They are going westward to Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas in great numbers. The estimated loss to Southwestern Georgia alone in the past two years is twenty thousand; and the exodus is steadily increasing, almost every day negro bands of from fifty to two hundred passing through Macon and Atlanta on the western journey. Trains of cars are crowded with them—men and women, boys and girls and children in arms—all hopeful and enthusiastic in the prospect of a new Canaan.—*Richmond Whig.*

The ship "Erie," of the U. S. Brazilian line, has been burned at sea, with 2,500 sacks of coffee on board. The fire commenced about midnight in the upper cargo deck. The crew and passengers took boats and no lives were lost. The baggage and mail were a total loss. The U. S. Consul at Pernambuco succored the crew.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—This company owns 16,000 miles of road and has a capital of $670,000,000. It owns 250 miles of canal and is building a line of steamships to run between Liverpool and Philadelphia.

President Grant thinks that the time has come for Congress to Legislate in earnest against the Mormon usurpations in Utah, and will urge immediate action. The condition of affairs, moral and political, grows worse in the Territory daily.

The New York *Nation* sums up the result of the Credit Mobilier investigation in these words: "Total loss, one Senator badly damaged and not serviceable for future political use, two Vice Presidents and eight Congressmen."

There has been discovered in Florida a large copper mine. It can be seen on the surface for a mile and a half.

The largest orange tree in the world is at old Columbus on the Suwannee river, planted there about thirty years ago by Mrs. Tyson on the day of her marriage. The tree is thirteen inches in diameter.

Horse Thieves Shot.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Independent*, of the 6th inst, says: Two companies of Choctaw Indians, who were in pursuit of a number of horse thieves on Friday previous captured 16, and on Saturday morning, after holding a council shot 6 of them.

A whale has been captured in Hampton Roads by captain William Rodgers, measured forty feet; yielded four barrels of oil. The Norfolk papers speak of whales as being quite usual as visitors in that section.

The examination of the Union Pacific Railroad books at Boston, Friday, showed the total cost of the road to the company to have been $114,033;000; to the contractors $71,258,000.

The steamer Weser arrived from Germany the other day with 950,000 salmon eggs, which are to be distributed in such of the Southern rivers as are suitable for salmon.

Only seven persons were arraigned for murder in a New York court on the fifth instant.

STATE ITEMS.

A meeting of the friends of the Fair of the Carolinas was held in Charlotte on Thursday, and steps taken to put the Society on a firm footing. Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus, was elected President with an efficient corp of other officers, and measures taken to increase the stock of the Company. The *Observer* is pleased to know that the affairs of the Society now wear a more cheerful aspect than formerly.

The Hickory *Press* says four of the six families that left Catawba county two years ago for Arkansas, have returned. The last of this number is N. H. Fry and family, a respectable and well-to-do farmer. Fry said to us that he didn't regret the trip—he [illegible] now his children were perfectly [illegible] to live in Catawba.

Jos[illegible]han Harris, Esq., of Guilford county met with a fatal acci[illegible] on Tuesday. While hauling a he[illegible] of hickory he slipped from the w[illegible]th the wheels and was insta[illegible] by the [illegible]. The *Patriot* says [illegible] was respe[illegible]zen and a Representati[illegible] th[illegible]ture for some t[illegible]

The Hickory [illegible] *Press* [illegible] rich and exce[illegible] to Ma[illegible] Hematite iron ore has been d[illegible] within the corporate limits of the t[illegible] This ore is pronounced ri[illegible] After further examination, a m[illegible] extend[illegible] notice of this discovery will be [illegible]

Jolly Hagan, colored, was sh[illegible] riously, if not fatally wounded on Friday last, near Rocky M[illegible], by Reddin Batchelor, Esq.

Hon. Sion H. Rogers has introduced a bill in Congress for the repeal of the tax on liquor distilled from [illegible]

Mr. Abraham Martin died last week at his residence in Ayersville, Rockingham county, aged over one hundred years.

THE NEW SPANISH TROUBLE.

The cable announces that King Amadeus has abdicated the throne of Spain.

The King's disposition to quit the throne is attributed to a difference between His Majesty and the Ministry, which arose in November last, when the General of Artillery, Don Hidalgo, was prompted to the Captain-General-ship of the Basque provinces against the protest of the artillery officers. The King sympathized with the officers; but the Ministry disregarded both the protesting officers and His Majesty, and finally took the sense of the Cortes on the question and obtained an almost unanimous vote of confidence. This action must have annoyed Amadeus considerably, but it is hardly an excuse for his present indiscreet conduct. He has evidently been disappointed in his expectations in regard to the throne of Spain, and the people whom he believed he would find chivalrous and warm-hearted he found lukewarm in his cause, or indignant at the idea of being ruled over by a foreign prince. Being obliged, too, to change his Unionist advisers for the Radicals, whom he hated, he has been continually in a state of suspense, and ignorant of the real wishes of the Spanish people. These troubles, together with the thought which must have been uppermost in his mind, that his Kingdom was every day drifting more and more into a current opposite to his own personal sympathies, must have led him to seek this opportunity to abdicate, and to trample down forever the fond illusions he had entertained when he ascended the throne, of adding more splendor and power to the Spanish throne, and of re-establishing good relations with the Pope.

In 1868 Queen Isabella II. was driven from the Spanish throne by Prince Topete and Serrano, and in June, 1869 Marshal Serrano, was declared Regent. The Regency continued until Amadeus the Second, son of King Victor Emmanuel, accepted the throne on the 4th of December, 1870. On Monday last His Majesty informed the Cortes that he was determined to abdicate the throne, and last evening, as will be seen by our dispatches, the Houses of Congress adopted a republican form of government by a vote of 256 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative. Monarchy has thus received its death blow, and Figueras and Castelar can now rejoice that through the abdication Spain has been placed in that position she ought to have assumed after the revolution of September, 1868, but which Prim, Serrano and Topete were afraid to adopt.

The establishment of another republic in the Eastern hemisphere shows that the experiment of a republican form of government of France is producing its proper fruit, and that Europe in spite of itself is rapidly becoming republican. England is becoming more democratic every day, and just as Germany's success of arms during the late war was due to the intelligence of her citizens, so German intelligence in course of time will make it a hard task for any government to disregard the claims of the great body of the people. Thrones are at a discount—at any rate in Spain—and if the Spanish Republicans are only true to themselves, and trust leaders like Estanislao Figueras, their victory over monarchy must be complete.

Alexander H Stephens before a Georgia Audience.

Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"Alexander H. Stephens emerged from the Kimball House wrapped up in three over-coats and a horse-blanket. The bundle, with a white head sticking out, was put in a carriage, right end up, and propped in position by two crutches. The bundle then coughed and said it was all right, and away the carriage rolled to the capitol. The bundle was then taken out and unrolled till Stephens was found. Leaning on two stout men, with two more carrying each a crutch, the procession entered the House of Representatives. The building was packed as I never saw it before. Ladies, politicians, members of the Legislature, citizens, niggers, and children had all turned out. When Stephens appeared there went up a shout. It was long and loud, and was followed by another louder and longer. Then, when that died out, another started and ran its course. Mr. Stephens bowed acknowledgments as well as he could, considering that the two stout men made a sort of moving straight-jacket. When he arose in the speaker's stand, the bright light falling upon his pale, thin face, and white head, there was more cheering and applause. It was plain that Stephens had the hearts of the people. His crusade against the Cincinnati platform has not diminished his popularity, so far as one might judge from the demonstration on Saturday night. He spoke in an erect position, supported by a crutch under his left arm. His voice is clear and shrill, and not a word was lost in any part of the hall, unless the sound was drowned by applause. I was in an extreme corner of the hall, wedged in among a mass of humanity, and I know that each word came with marvellous distinctness, although his voice did not seem to be unduly elevated. And this weak and wasted skeleton of a man spoke thus for more than two hours."

The Murder of the Innocents.

A series of revolting crimes have recently been discovered in Naples, involving the wholesale murder of innocent babes by a process which tasks the credulity of human nature.—The person charged with this crime is a woman named Rose Porro, who has occupied unpretentious quarters only three doors from the little chapel of San Severo, on one of the most frequented streets of Naples. The attention of the police was first attracted by the frequent appearance in the Neapolitan journals of an advertisement, the purport of which was that persons wishing to relinquish their claim upon infants could find a home for them by calling on and paying a certain sum to Rose Porro.—Two policemen were assigned recently to investigate the subject, and the result of their vigilance was the discovery that an extraordinary number of babies were brought to these apartments, and that they were rarely if ever brought away. A close search through every part of the house was instituted, and in various rooms infants were found bawling about the bare floors crying with cold and hunger. The cellar was also searched, and here the corpses of five children were found, and beneath the tiles of the floor were three other bodies. The house was taken possession of by the police, who will closely inspect the walls to find out the full extent of this grievous roll of infanticides. The keeper of the house is described as a strong, beautiful and cunning woman in appearance, with an air of innocence that would deceive the sharpest [illegible]

[illegible] bales of cotton were sold in Washington on Thursday last.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A Big Day for Winston.—Last Tuesday was a fine Spring day, and every body who could get out, came to Winston to see the sights at the tobacco sales in the three Warehouses, two of which have been opened since Christmas. We heard no estimate of the number of persons present, but from appearances there were not less than 1,000 or 1,500. Several buyers from Richmond and Danville, in addition to the local buyers and manufacturers, were present, and the competition was quite lively.

It is estimated that about 100 or 150 wagons unloaded the fragrant weed at the several Warehouses.

Brown's Warehouse opened the sale at about 12 o'clock, and Mr. Mosely, the auctioneer, did some tall talking and obtained good prices. All was life and excitement, and everybody had tobacco on the brain. This is the first Warehouse built here, and enjoys an excellent reputation.

Opening of Lash's Tobacco Warehouse.—As previously announced, this Warehouse was opened on Tuesday last under the most flattering auspices. The brakes were unusually large, and the house was full to overflowing. There would have been even more tobacco on hand had not the unfavorable weather and the terrible condition of the roads deterred many from venturing out.

Messrs. Lash and Hairston are young men of untiring energy and excellent business qualifications, and we wish them a successful career. We examined the lots of tobacco, and although our judgment is not worth much in that line, yet we saw enough to convince us that the lots were fair, rather above the average in quality. The prices were generally satisfactory to all parties.

The free treat kept everybody in a good humor. The sales in this house followed Brown's and the auctioneer rolled out the lingo as quick as lightning. The competition was animated and prices fair.

The Planter's Warehouse has secured the services of Mr. Edwards, of Greensboro, as auctioneer. This house was full to overflowing. We noticed some extra fine tobacco, and presume Mr. Edwards did his level best, as he also understands his business and never tires.

With the little experience we have, we have no doubt that every attention is given to the farmer, and the best possible prices obtained by each of the Warehouses.

For the People's Press.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me to congratulate the young ladies and gentlemen, who took part in the magnificent Tableaux Vivants and Charades given for the benefit of Salem Reading Club, on Friday and Saturday nights of last week. It is seldom that a series of similar entertainments, meet with such general satisfaction.

The stage was just the thing, and the arrangements of the lights calculated to have the best scenic effect. The charades were well chosen, and cunningly solved in the various scenes, many of which would have been a credit to experienced performers.

On Friday night, the scenes which were most applauded, were "The Russian Dwarf," Meddlesome," "Novice," "Mischief," "Cinderella." "The Barber" was one of the best. The "Picnic" was a splendid group. "Faith" was exceedingly beautiful, and the "Statue" was as perfect as it could possibly have been.

The Programme was changed on Saturday night, and if possible even more attractive than on the previous evening.

The "Giant and the Dwarf" were good, but the local hits were most admirable, and the most of the audience readily recognised the prominent figures of our worthy city fathers. The petition read was inimitable.

The most magnificent scenes of the evening were "The Nationalities," Scenes from "Kenilworth," and the Murder of Miss Jane McRae. The Indian costumes were faultless. Burlesque on N. W. N. C. Railroad was well conceived and splendidly carried out. The Comic Songs were well given, and always brought down the house.

Let me here remark that the various costumes were the most elegant and appropriate that I have ever witnessed at any similar entertainments.

The Instrumental and Vocal Music was excellent, much admired, and gave a finishing touch to the whole.

I hope to see the tableaux repeated at an early day, more especially on account of the unfavorable state of the weather on Saturday night,

The beautiful "Tableaux Vivants" will be repeated on Saturday evening next.

Salem Lodge, I. O. O. F.—The Salem Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been revived. W. W. Edwards, Deputy Grand Master, installed the following officers, and the Lodge will soon be in working order:

N. G., F. Moller; V. G., T. F. Crist; Sec'y, E. Spaugh; Treas., A. Fogle; Inside Guardian, J. D. Tavis. Lodge in J. L. Fulkerson's store building, up stairs.

Western Expositor.—We have received the third number of this new candidate for public favor, conservative in politics. It is a large, handsome, and very ably conducted and spicy paper, published in Asheville, N. C., by T. D. Carter and W. F. Avery, Esqs. We wish the enterprising publishers a successful career.

High Waters.—Destructive freshets in the Eastern portion of the State last week. The stream at this place and the Yadkin River were very full on Sunday.

Accidents at Richmond.—Two persons attempting to get to their work on the bridge in course of construction across the James River between Richmond and Manchester, were drowned. Later in the day the temporary trestle work across the pillars of the bridge gave way and precipitated 15 persons into the swollen stream below, of whom six were drowned.

Tableaux.—At the request of the numerous friends of the Reading Club these interesting scenes will be repeated on Saturday next at 7 o'clock. The programme will be entirely remodelled and many new scenes introduced in the same grand style which characterized them on previous evenings. Admittance 25 cents.

Child Murder.—On last Thursday, about two miles from Mt. Airy, the *Visitor* informs us, Joe Doss, col., killed a motherless child of Sandy Davis, col. Doss' wife testified that her husband treated the child unmercifully in many ways, and that the fatal blow was given by Doss' taking the child by the feet and striking its head against the hearth.

At Mt. Airy green apples 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Chickens, 10 and 12 cents. Chestnuts, $1.25 and $1.50.

Don't fail to go and see the novelties on Saturday evening next.

Measles at Mt. Airy in a mild form, says the *Visitor*.

Kernersville Items.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps a few words about Kernersville, may not be uninteresting to your readers. Our village is beautifully situated and noted for health. We have four stores, two cabinet shops, a blacksmith shop, a carriage and buggy shop, a tin shop, a harness shop, a tan yard, a steam-saw-mill, a sassafras mill. A tobacco factory and ware-house will soon be in operation. A number of new buildings are now going up, and several have bought lots and speak of building soon.

We have four doctors, one minister, one dentist, between eight and twelve carpenters, to say nothing of the rest of the fraternity.

We have a good brick school house near the centre of the village and good schools for boys and girls under the charge of Prof. Ray, an experienced teacher. Board can be had for students to either of these schools at $8 per month. The Railroad is completed to this place, or at least, we have seen the smoke and heard the whistle at the depot. The Railroad company has sunk a well some 36 feet in circumference at a cost of about $500.

The town is incorporated and no spirituous liquor is kept for sale by any one.

We have 2 churches, a Methodist and Moravian, who unite in worship on the friendliest terms and the people are noted for church going.

With all the advantages mentioned Kernersville is destined to improve, and we give a hearty invitation to sober, intelligent industrious men to settle here.

Feb., 1873. K.

Whitaker's Station, N. C.,
Feb. 8th, 1873.

Messrs. Editors:—I forward you a notice of the loss by fire of the dwelling of Gen. L. G. Estes, of Edgecombe, formerly U. S. Government Agent at Wilmington. It was a fine residence, the loss of which is total, as there was no insurance. Very little of the furniture was saved, and the General's sister lost everything. Fire supposed to have originated from a defective flue. yours,

L. A. G.

STATE ITEMS.

Escape of the Notorious John Allen Ketchy from the Jail at Salisbury.

We are just informed that John Allen Ketchy, handsome, slim-made, remarkable face, never forgot if you once see it, has broke four or five penitentiaries and a dozen jails—was chained to the floor in the Salisbury jail and the jailer went up to carry him his supper last night, and pulled the chain, thinking he was asleep, but on examination, Ketchy wasn't there, was out and gone. Don't know whether he broke the chain or unlocked it. They have had this man in jail some twenty times. The most notorious horse thief in the South. He has a good English education, has been a school teacher, writes a first-rate letter, and is a real smart fellow. He went to Richmond once during the war dressed up in a Colonel's uniform and drew the money for his whole brigade. He came back after the war and for some rascality was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, and was at Greensboro chained down to the floor. He broke loose from there and went to Florida, and forged a draft for near ten thousand dollars on an express company, and made his escape into Cuba, where he practiced medicine for a year or more. Then came back to Rowan county, this State, still under sentence, and committed rape on a young lady, for which offence he was in jail at Salisbury at the time of his escape last night.—*Raleigh Era.*

The Baptist State Educational Convention at Raleigh on Wednesday elected these permanent officers: President, W. Royal, D. D.; Vice Presidents, B. Oliver, J. W. Ellis, J. H. Picot, R. H. Lewis; Secretaries, W. H. Page, and N. B. Cobb; Revs. D. S. Sears, and Pritchard, Prof. Hobgood, Elder Cobb and Knapp and Mr. Miles participated in the proceedings during the day.

Thursday, Dr. R. H. Lewis delivered an address on the "Necessity of Endowment." Drs. Wingate and Pritchard followed on the subject of endowment for Wake Forest College. On motion of Dr. Pritchard, the subject of the "Present Condition of Education in North Carolina, and what can be done by the Baptists to improve it" was taken from the table for further discussion. Elder Hiden addressed the Convention at some length on the subject. The discussion was participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Knapp, Sears, Tupper, Hufham, Pritchard, and Oliver. At the evening session Dr. Pritchard read a paper on "An Endowment Essential to the Prosperity of a College." Elder Hiden followed Dr. Pritchard in an address. Other addresses on the same subject were delivered by Eld's Slade, Ivey, Bailey, Knapp, Horner, Dr. Wingate, and Senators Ellis, Avera, and Mr. Howell of Gates.—*Wilmington Star.*

The Convention closed its labors on Thursday of last week.

At the agricultural meeting in Raleigh, Thursday night, Col. Walter Clark, of Halifax, presided. Mr. Kemp P. Battle explained the object of the meeting to be to endeavor to raise sufficient money to erect suitable buildings upon the fair grounds which have been purchased just west of this city, the old grounds being inadequate and unsuited for the North Carolina State Agricultural Society. The following contributions were made during the meeting; Mr. Alexander Creech, $500; Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., $300; Dr. George W. Blacknall, $200; Messrs. J. M. Ellington, William F. Askew, I. J. Young, W. C. Stronach, Geo. W. Wynne and J. P. Gulley, $100 each.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SALEM.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Augustus Fogle, Mayor.
Commissioners.—Dr. T. F. Keehln, H. W. Fries, H. L. Shore, Chas. Hauser, J. L. Belo, J. N. Blum and J. I. Nissen.
Secretary.—L. N. Clinard.
Town Constable.—T. B. Douthit.
Night Watchman.—Emanuel Fisher.

Salem Mill, water-power, over 50 years old,—J. N. Blum, Wm. Cooper and L. Hendricks.

J. G. Sides, good carpenter, with Fogle Bros.

Blacksmith Shop,—Sam. Turner, (col.)

T. Vogler, Gun and Lock Smith. Mr. Vogler makes a capital rifle, and we will endeavor to give a more extended notice of the gun-making business hereafter.

J. D. Siewers, Cabinet Maker. This is the old stand, and is well known as a Furniture Depot. Work always saleable.

T. Chitty, Pump-maker. An old hand at the business.

Frank Keehln, Saddler and Harness Maker. Give Frank a trial.

H. A. Lemly, Assistant United States Revenue Assessor.

Reuben Chitty, Superintendent of Salem Water Works, and Sexton.

Dr. T. F. Keehln.

Dr. J. M. Hunter, Dentist.

Jos. Knause, good Shoe-maker, Zevely Building, opposite Salem Hotel.

Jacob Reich, Copper and Tin Smith, at the old stand.

Salem Hotel, known everywhere. A. Butner, Proprietor.

J. P. Vest, U. S. Commissioner.

L. V. & E. T. Blum, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers. People's Press Office.

Dr. P. T. Shultz, Dentist.

R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise. Fair dealing, and reasonable prices.

Dr. N. S. Siewers.

John A. Vogler, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles. Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Tombstones well cut.

E. A. Vogler, Groceries, Agricultural Implements, &c., all right.

Riggs & Rank, Shoe and Boot Makers. Can't be beat.

J. Blickenderfer, Notion and Variety Store, a fine establishment.

F. Meller, Confectioner, Toys, &c., well known old stand.

Zevely's Drug Store, Post-Office building. You'll find John always on hand.

Post-Office, H. W. Shore, P. M.

Salem Female Academy, Rev. M. E. Grunert, President. Is well sustained.

Moravion Church, Rev. A. L. Oerter, Pastor.

Boy's School, Rev. R. P. Lineback, Principal. In a flourishing condition.

H. Hughes, Tailor. Reliable work.

W. & E. Peterson, Cabinet Makers. The old stand. Furniture, Coffins &c., always on hand. Work satisfactory.

Tan-Yard. The old stand. Good Leather and reasonable prices. J. W. Fries, Proprietor, L. J. Hine, Superintendent.

Henry Reich, Shoe Maker. Ladies' Shoes a specialty. Good, reliable work.

L. Brietz, Cabinet Maker, and Forrester for Salem lands.

Crosland's Grocery Store. Good assortment.

Wm. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired. Tombstones cut to order, in good style.

Mrs. Douthit's Millinery Store. New styles always on hand, or ordered.

Museum, Reading-Rooms, Music Hall.

C. A. Winkler's Confectionery. Excellent fresh Oysters, and Ice Cream in season.

J. L. Fulkerson, Dealer in General Merchandise. Enterprising and accommodating. Ladies' dress goods a specialty.

E. Strupe, Tinner. Eph. has just opened his shop. Encourage a good workman.

Dr. H. T. Bahnson.

Land Office. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, Agent. J. T. Lineback, Surveyor.

H. A. Lineback, Photographer. Good pictures guaranteed.

John Wimmer & J. G. Veach, Proprietors of Wagon Line from Salem to High Point.

First National Bank of Salem, I. G. Lash, President, W. A. Lemly, Cashier.

Office of Warden of town of Salem, Rev. S. Thos. Pfohl, Warden.

Patterson & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise. Quick sales and small profits. Good Stock on hand.

Claiborn Lash, Barber. Shaves well.

E. Belo, President N. W. N. C. Railroad.

H. D. Lott, Groceries of all kinds. Always ready for a trade.

Wm. Dettmar, Gun & Lock Smith.—William is a good workman, and attends to his business.

C. Ebert, Hatter, and Dealer in all kinds of Furs. Mr. Ebert has carried on the business for a number of years, with success.

Pfohl & Stockton, Dealers in General Merchandise. Lots of Goods sold at satisfactory prices.

Shaffner's Drug Store. Every attention given. Dr. J. F. Shaffner's office at Drug Store.

Henry Shore, Saddler and Harness Maker. Examine his stock.

W. H. Hall, Grocer and Confectioner, at James Hall's old well-known stand.

Chas. E. Belo, Manufacturer and Dealer in O. K. Shoes. Charlie is all right.

Landquist & Pfohl, Grocers. Every attention given.

Solomon Mickey, Cooper. Uncle Solomon is well known, and his *"tubs all stand on good bottoms."*

Jas. A. Reich, Tinner. Jim is a good workman.

Henry Minung, Carriage Maker. Mr. Minung understands his business well.

F. & H. Fries, Wool and Cotton Factory, established in 1840. It has an excellent reputation. More detailed notice of this establishment hereafter.

H. Shaffner, Potter. The old pottershop occupies the first building ever put up in Salem, over 100 years ago. Mr. Shaffner's pipes and wares are well known.

Gray's Steam Grist Mill. Well known.

S. T. Mickey, Manufacturer and Dealer in first-class Domestic Wines. Vineyard a few miles West of town.

John Chitty, Pump Maker. This is the original *John*, known all over the State as an excellent workman, and an inveterate joker. If you get ahead of the old man you'll have to be extra No. 1 smart.

A. E. Welfare's Photograph Gallery.—Watch and Clock repairing executed at short notice.

Misses T. & J. Welfare's School is well patronized.

E. W. Lineback, Dealer in Music and Musical Merchandise. Knows all about it.

Alex. Gates, Barber, always on hand.

Hege Brothers, Dealers in General Merchandise. Sell lots of goods.

W. F. Shultz, Cabinet Maker. He has a fine large plainer and plenty of steam-power to do any kind of work.

Mrs. J. E. Mickey, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods. Anything in her line furnished.

J. E. Mickey, Dealer in General Merchandise, Stoves, and Tin Ware Manufacturer. Jule is a good fellow, and pushes business. He also supplies our town with good beef.

Fogle Brothers, Saw and Planing Mill, noticed last week, work some 30 hands, and are doing a good business.

A. C. Vogler, Cabinet Maker and dealer in Northern Furniture. Mr. Vogler has earned a good reputation.

Wm. Hauser, Brick and Stone Mason.—Mr. Hauser is now an old man, but knows all about his business yet.

Chas. Hauser, Register of Deeds, is also a mason, and a working man. Charlie makes an A No. 1 Register.

Salem Literary Society.

Masonic Hall.

Odd Fellows.

C. A. Hege, Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

WINSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Railroad Depot, East of Town.

Miller Brothers, Builders and Carpenters. Prompt and reliable.

D. H. Starbuck, U. S. Solicitor, Eastern District.

Harrison Pitts, Pump Maker. Understands his business.

Jesse Kennedy, Mason. An old hand at the business.

T. J. Wilson, Attorney at Law.

Henry Holder, Mason. Experienced workman.

Mrs. Gilmer, Millinery Store. Good variety.

Merchant's Hotel. Well sustained.

Tyler Hairston, Singer Sewing Machine Agent.

Pfohl & Stockton, Merchants. Accommodating.

Gray & Son, Merchants. Attentive to business.

Court-House.—John Blackburn, C. S. C., Sheriff's Office, Register of Deeds Office.

D. P. Mast, Attorney at Law.

C. B. Watson, Attorney at Law.

P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in General Merchandise. Gentleman's Furnishing Goods. All right.

Brown's Tobacco Warehouse. Every attention to customers.

Lash's Warehouse. Just opened, with flattering prospects.

Ed. Shouse. Good Shoe Maker.

Jacob Tice, Dealer in General Merchandise. Attentive to customers.

J. Masten, Attorney at Law.

J. S. White, Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Maker. Good Workman.

Callum's Drug Store. Strives to please.

Republican Printing Office, Walker & Stipe.

Wilson's Hotel. Meets with encouragement.

——— Holderness, Insurance Agent.

——— Grogan, Grocer and Tobacco Manufacturer.

Presbyterian Church. Rev. F. M. Johnson Pastor.

Mrs. Davis' School. Between 40 and 50 scholars, and on the increase.

John Petree, Good House Painter.

Dr. Jas. A. Blum, Dentist.

Hodgins & Sullivan, Merchants. Sell as many goods as the others.

Hinshaw & Co. Second to none.

S. A. Ogburn. The largest Grocery Store in Winston, and growing.

W. C. Causey, Grocer. Always on hand.

Post Office. Rev. W. W. Albea, P. M.

A. Stewart, good Shoe Maker.

E. Spaugh, Blacksmith. Good workman.

Bevil & Gilliam, Blacksmiths. All right.

Planter's Warehouse. Good Brakes, and every accommodation.

A. Holland, Groceries.

County Jail.

T. T. Best, Fashionable Tailor.

Sentinel Printing Office, G. M. Mathes.

J. W. Alspaugh, Attorney at Law.

Dr. Spencer.

——— Johnson, Tailor. Good workman.

M. Episcopal Church. Rev. H. M. Cole, Pastor.

M. Protestant Church. Rev. Mr. Pickens, Pastor.

Baptist Meeting, in Court-House. Rev. F. M. Jordan, Pastor.

J. E. Mickey, Wagon Maker. S. Ferebee, Superintendent. Good Wagons.

Jacob Tise, good Wagon Maker.

Frank Nading, good House Painter.

Alex. Nading, good Pump Maker.

Isaac Tice, good Wagon Maker.

Dr. Bynum, Drug Store. Office at Store.

Addison Johnson, good Stone Cutter.

J. D. Tavis, Builder and Carpenter. Always up to time.

Chas. Teague, Attorney at Law.

T. F. Leak, Tobacconist. Southern Bell Smoking Tobacco.

N. S. Cook, Assistant U. S. Assessor.

This closes our review of the business men of Salem and Winston. If there have been any omissions, it is through inadvertance, and not intentional.

Wonderful Revival.—Six miles west of Greensboro at the Quaker Meeting House, there has been a wonderful revival of religion. One hundred and sixty-three persons have been converted. The work was started by Friends who invited other brancher of the Church to assist them; and then the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterians all worked in harmony. Mrs. Caroline E. Talbot preaches, and her appeals are said to be so powerful, that even the vilest stand and hear.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: A letter from Mr. J. L. Bailey, the accommodating Mail Agent on the W. N. C. R. R., dated Bridgewater Station, Feb. 12, 1873, says: "This morning we 'run into' a very large slide, one of the largest we ever had, which will detain us for some five or six days. It is in the 'Lenaro' Cut, about a mile from here, and nearly blocks up the cut which is over 100 feet high, the largest on the road. One train will run from each end of the road and transfer mails, baggage, &c., until the slide is removed.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Tuesday, 11th inst., by T. T. Best, Esq., Mr. William Brannen to Miss Minerva Whoosely, of Lewisville township.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Yadkin county, by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss Flora O. Conrad to Dr. C. J. Watkins, of Kernersville, N. C.

DIED,

In this place on Tuesday the 18th inst., infant daughter of Rev., R. P. Lineback.

At the residence of his son, Dr. J. E. Douthit, in Kingsville, Johnson County, Missouri, on Sunday morning, February 9th, Benton C. Douthit, formerly of Clemmonsville, Davidson County, N. C., in the 62nd year of his age, after a lingering illness of six months. He was a member of M. E. Church South. His end was calm and peaceful, full of christian hope and resignation. H. J. D.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	75	a	80	Salem, Feb. 20,	
Wheat,	1 70	a	1.75	Salt Liverpool	2 30
Meal,	2	a	2½	" American,	2 25
Chop,	1½	a	2	Candles ads.	20 a 25
Bacon,	12	a	15	Oils, Linseed,	1.00 a 1.25
Pork,	7 00	a	8.00	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Lard,	11	a	12	Sheetings, Fries' A.	13
Eggs,	30	a	00	" " B.	12
Molasses,	28	a	40	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Cheese Fac.	18	a	25	Iron,	6 a 8
" Mount.	15	a	00	Nails,	7 a 8
Butter,	20	a	25	Hides, green,	7, Dry 15
Peas,	75	a	80	Tallow,	10 a 12
Apples, green,	75	a	1.00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
" dried,	3	a	6	Clover Seed,	
Potatoes, sw.	50	a	00	Home grown,	8.50 a 9.00
" Irish,	75	a	00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Coffee,	25	a	30	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Sugar, "	12	a	15	Shingles,	
" crushed	16	a	18	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
Rags,	3	a	4	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Reported by Winston Tobacco Association.

February 20, 1873.

NEW TOBACCO.

Lugs—Common,	$5 00 to 7 50
" Medium,	6 50 to 8 50
Leaf—Common,	8 00 to 10 00
" Medium,	10 00 to 12 00
Bright Smokers—Common,	10 00 to 12 50
" " Fancy,	13 00 to 15 00
Wrappers—Common.	12 00 to 18 00
" Good to Fine,	20 00 to 30 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to 100 00

Breaks continue good.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, Va. February 13, 1873.

Lugs—Very Common,	$5 50 to $6 00
" Good,	6 00 to 6 50
" Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	12 00 to 16 00
Leaf—Common Red,	6 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good Bright,	20 00 to 30 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 60 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Feb. 17.—Cotton, 17½ a 17; Flour, $6 75 to $9 75; Corn, 64 a 66 Wheat, 1 69 a 1 75; Gold, 14½ a 14½; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour $5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 95 a $200; Corn white, 53 a 58, yellow, 59 a 60; Oats, 46 a 50; Bacon, 7¾ a 8; Whisky, 92 a 93; Lard 8a 8½

Charlotte, Feb. 15.—Bacon 8½ a 9½ Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 0 70 a 0 75; Oats, 55 a 60 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 a 1 20 Peas, 00 a 1 25: Lard, 11 a 12.

Fayetteville, Feb. 12.—Bacon 12 to 20 Flour, $6½ a $7½ Corn 95 a $100 Oats, 75 $00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $2 00

Richmond, Feb. 17.—Wheat, $0 00 a 2 00 Corn 00 a 70; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 50 a 8 00.

Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Flour, 6 50 a 7 50; Wheat, red $1 60 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 00; Bacon, hog round 11 a 12; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Prime Clover, Orchard, Timothy and other Grass Seeds,
at H. D. LOTT'S.

Fresh Garden Seeds
at H. D. LOTT'S.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**
Feb. 6, 1873. [3-6m.

10,000 at POUNDS FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE WOMMACK'S.

25 at DOZEN BROOMS for sale WOMMACK'S

25 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, both home and northern growth, at; WOMMACK'S.

300 at BUSHELS SPRING OATS. WOMMACK'S.

Beware of Counterfeits!
JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS
are extensively counterfeited. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to realize larger profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.
TO MARRIED LADIES
they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fulness on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circular around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, gained from observation.
N. B.—In all cases where the genuine cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from any knowledge of its contents.
RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Lung Diseases. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARNIER,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.
These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Highly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Seminal Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Dyspepsia or the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overwork or Excesses. They cure when all others prescribed fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address J. GARNIER, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods
FOR THE
Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
HAVE NOW IN STORE IN
SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.
An unusually large and varied stock of
Dry Goods,
Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient
WAGON YARDS,
with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } Superior Court.

John Smith, Solomon Smith, and others,—heirs-at-Law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd against Moses Smith, William Smith and others—heirs-at-law of Moses Smith, Sr., decess'd. } Petition to sell the lands of said deceased for Partition among his heirs at-law.

It appearing to the Court, that William Smith, Thomas Thornton and his wife Rachel, Jesse Calhoun and his wife Phebe, heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; John Smith, ——— Leonard and his wife, Rachel, Moses Smith, Oliver Stretson and his wife, Elizabeth, Nathan Jennings and his wife, Narcissa, heirs of William Smith deceased; Elias Smith, Sam'l Albertson and his wife, Amelia, heirs of David Smith, deceased; ——— ——— and his wife, Jane and ——— Smith, heirs of Eleazer Smith, deceased; Larkin Crouch and Seaborn Crouch, heirs of Anna Crouch, deceased, Defendants in the above named Case, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six successive weeks be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, summoning said defendants to be and appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition: otherwise the Court will grant the relief demanded in the Petition.

Witness John Blackburn, Clerk of said Superior Court: At office at Winston, N. C. January 15th, 1873.
3-16-6t. JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

LAST CALL.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for Irregularity, Suppression, Leucorrhea, Weakness, and all Female Complaints. Established fifty years. Be sure and get the Genuine.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price.
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

Sassafrass Roots Wanted.
I am again in the Market for Sassafras Roots. I will buy good Roots cut up fine at my Works near town. I do not want any Sassafras timber, only roots.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1873. E. A. VOGLER.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 72 to CROSLAND'S 18.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. Purnell, } Executors.
L. V. Blum, }
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, Executor.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 22-3m.

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

Poetry.

THE PRACTICAL LOVER.

I did not purchase for my bride
  Rich jeweled rings and costly fans,
But what I thought would be her pride;
  A set complete of pots and pans.

I would not win sweet Jennie's love
  By golden gifts of magic power;
If she a proper wife should prove
  She would prefer some bags of flour.

I did not play with Jennie's heart
  Nor try to fix it were it fickle,
But sent mistrusting modern art
  A side of pork for her to pickle.

I did not give her rubies red,
  To lend her raven hair relief,
But what would charm when we were wed;
  A good supply of potted beef.

I did not wanton with her love,
  That pined to nestle on my breast,
Just like a drooping, tired dove,
  But sent a couch where it could rest.

I did not when the moon was bright,
  Take Jennie out for tranquil walks;
But took her what would more delight;
  A dozen each of knives and forks.

I did not send her flowers bright,
  Whose brightness, ah, so quickly wanes,
But sent her in the darkest night,
  A set of sheets and counterpanes.

And so at last our little store
  Would furnish well our jvied cot,
But then—I should have said before—
  She jilted me and kept the lot.

Humorous.

Michigan Soil.

While stopping at the Exchange, in Albion, Mich., a man gave me some idea of the richness of the soil in that vicinity.—He said there wasn't any place on the earth where they grew things as they do there. He said further that his wife never made bread. She always made little biscuits, the size of an egg, and she would leave 'em an hour to swell themselves, and they would grow into ten pound loaves.

He continued his growing story:

"Once there was a man who went into the woods, and chopped down four trees. He used the four stumps for corner-posts, and he built him a nice log house on those stumps. Then he and family went to bed in the house. The next morning he found himself and family up sixty-one feet in air, with a lot of Indians down in the cellar waiting to cut their hair off; and the Indians did scalp the whole of 'em."

"Stranger," said I, "you don't mean to tell me those trees grew sixty-one feet in one night?"

"Sir, I do;" says he, "and not only that, they hoisted the house up with them."

"Are you sure it wasn't sixty-two feet?" I asked meekly.

"Sir," said he, "I never prevaricate, especially on one foot."

"So they took and scalped 'em all, did they?"

"They did," said he.

"How in the name of all that's wonderful did they get up to them?" I asked.

"Respected sir," said he, "those Indians each sawed off a tree, then each Indian sat on a stump, and those stumps grew the Indians up the house, and then they scalped the family."

It certainly was the greatest story of a tree I ever heard of.

"Stranger, that story is pretty tough, but I believe it, because I know something about growing trees, and I know they grow darned fast sometimes. My father had some soil on his place, good soil for trees. He couldn't afford to keep a dog, because there was so many of us young 'uns. He had to boil what bones was left to make soup for us. He had some trees, and in place of a dog he kept some of the bark of those trees in the house to scare away robbers, because that bark would last all night. One day I used some of the wood for tooth picks, and as sure as lawyers speak the truth, stranger, those toothpicks grew so that day, that the next I sold 'em for telegraph poles, and they had to be sawed in two before they could use them."

The stranger wished me good-night.

A PAINFUL SUSPENSE.—Our eight-year old youngster, who is generally a listner when we are reading stories from the New York Weekly, was present while a story was being read, in which a couple of Western boys were chased by wolves. A wolf—so the story ran—had just caught the foot of one of the boys as he was climbing into a tree; and at this exciting point the instalment closed—to be continued. Our youngster, who sat listening very attentively, now cried out: "Oh, ma! he will be killed!" His mother informed him that next week, in the next paper, the boy would come all right. The youngster interrupted her by saying, in dead earnest; But ma, that boy never can hold on till next week.

DROLL TOPER.—A lover of his tod, who crooks his elbow so often that he seldom walks straight, was staggering home one night, fearful of the tongualashing he expected from his wife who is a fearful shrew. An acquaintance, to terrify the inebriate had dressed himself in ghostly attire, and just as the inebriate entered upon a lonely road the figure rose suddenly before him. Who in thunder are you? said the toper, a little astonished. but not the lenst frightened. A sepulchral voice answered: I am Beelzebub! Tho d—l you are! Then give me your hand! shouted the drunkard, for I married your sister!

VERY FORGETFUL.—A certain individual lost a horse, which had wandered from the field where he had placed him. The owner borrowed another horse, saddled him, and started in pursuit of the missing animal. About sixteen miles from town he found him. Forgetting the horse he had borrowed, he mounted his own steed, and rode him home bareback. On meeting the gentleman of whom he had borrowed the horse, the latter asked about his animal. Swear to gracious! Well, now if that wasn't stupid, I left him about sixteen miles from here, standing in the road. What a fool I've been! I rode my own bareback too, and I'm as sore as a frost-bitten duck.

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER

at Zevely's Drug Store,

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs dail at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De parts every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. De parts every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every depart men In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade ... Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, ... Fur, Lumber, &c.

Yours truly, WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 25, 1872. 44-tf.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

NOTIONS

PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine,

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continual adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1873.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance: or six copies for $20, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 45 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 cents per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
heap editions at the **BOOK STORE**

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.

May 19, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED

AT ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BONNETS, HATS

AND

MILLINERY GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends hall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N C., October 17, 1872.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE.
Enquire at this Office.
Aug. 8, 1872.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

—:o:—

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*, Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors, Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of importation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces erything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS VEGETABLE & FLOWER. Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Bedding Plants, Gladiolus, etc., Send a stamp for DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER, 168 pages, illustrated, with practical directions.—**HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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We wish to engage the services of at least one reliable, intelligent gentleman in every City, Town and County in the South. Business agreeable and strictly legitimate, yielding from **$1,500 $2,000** per annum. For particulars address

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Largest Organ Establishment in the World.

7 Extensive Factories.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

Etsey Cottage Organs

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment. Established 1846.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

AGENTS! A Rare Chance

We will pay all Agents $40 per week IN CASH who will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

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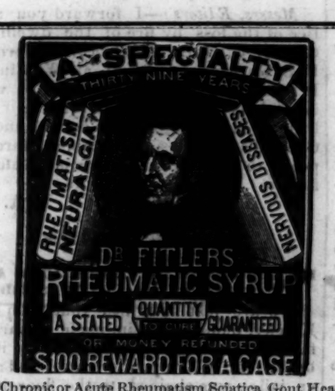

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